

State Bar of California

Letter from the Chair January 2003

David L. Teichmann

GRIC Communications, Inc.

Chair, Executive Committee

Dear International Law Section Members,

Greetings to each of you on behalf of the Executive Committee of the International Law Section! Our core mission is to deliver high quality education and networking opportunities to California-based practitioners interested in international legal issues.

The Executive Committee just completed its annual planning session in conjunction with the January 2003 Section Education Institute held in Berkeley. The leadership team spent the better part of two days in work sessions focused on long-range planning, publications, program development and membership outreach. In the months ahead, you should begin to enjoy the results of several initiatives undertaken as a result of these efforts.

Under the leadership of Co-Vice Chair Lisa Mammel, our section is placing an extensive menu of programs on the table from which you may choose. In March, we invite you to attend our International Law Ski-MCLE Weekend at Northstar on Lake Tahoe, where you can earn up to ten MCLE credits and have a stress-free weekend while enjoying one of California's finest natural treasures. On May 16th, we will offer a fabulous full-

day program in Palo Alto entitled "Structuring and Operating Business Ventures in the Middle Kingdom: Legal and Practical Strategies for Success in China." August through October will be replete with opportunities to hear from leading international practitioners as our section co-sponsors programs in San Francisco with the ABA Section of International Law & Practice in August and the International Bar Association in September. In addition, we will be offering multiple mini-programs on a wide variety of current issues in Anaheim at the State Bar Annual Meeting in September.

Co-Vice Chair Brian Krantz continues to organize and deliver another great resource for our members – the International Practitioner. Each issue provides a small number of thoroughly written and practical articles on contemporary international legal topics. Several of our members consider this excellent resource as reason enough to renew their section memberships each year. We trust that you enjoy reading it as well. In addition, Executive Committee member Catherine Mayou and her law firm partner David Hirson, a former ILS Chair, deserve kudos for ensuring that this Newsletter arrives in your postal or e-mail box on a regular basis.

As you can see, the work of our section requires a substantial amount of volunteer time from all of our leaders. Not only our Executive Committee members, but also our Advisers and Adviser Emeritus alumni are the reason that the section wheel continues to turn. I would particularly like to acknowledge the dedication and contributions of my outstanding officer team -- Co-Vice Chairs Lisa and Brian, Treasurer Bruce Boyd, and Secretary Russ Kerr.

We welcome your involvement in the activities of the section, whether as part of programs, publications or membership development and outreach. You needn't be an officer or Executive Committee member to offer your time and ideas, but we encourage you to demonstrate your interest and share your energy. If you would like to get more involved, please come to one of our programs or drop a note to us in care of our Section Administrator, Carol Banks, via email at carol.banks@calbar.ca.gov. In the meantime, thank you for giving us the opportunity to serve you. We commit to aim high and try hard.

Sincerely,

David L. Teichmann
Chair, ILS 2002-2003

IMMIGRATION UPDATE

INS Special Registration: The New Mandate

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It is clear that Special Registration is the most volatile immigration topic of the New Year. With the second wave of registration having concluded on January 10th, and with phase three and four soon to be implemented, this article looks to the intent behind the implementation of Special Registration and what results have followed.

Special Registration is a component of the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS) as implemented by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (soon to be part of the Department of Homeland Security) to fulfill Congress' mandate to implement a comprehensive entry-exit program by 2005.

To date, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has implemented regulations to have citizens or nationals of twenty-five (predominantly Muslim) countries undergo special registration at designated INS offices nationwide. As applied to date, Special Registration requires all males aged 16 and older who hold citizenship or nationality of certain designated countries to present themselves to the INS to be registered.

The law applies to those individuals

who were legally admitted to the US on or before September 30th, 2002 and who intend to remain in the US beyond the specific registration deadline imposed for the call-in group to which they belong.

The first phase of the Special Registration call-in was set for a December 16th, 2002 deadline, requiring citizens or nationals of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Syria to register. This was shortly followed by the second phase, requiring citizens and nationals of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Eritrea, Lebanon, Morocco, North Korea, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, or Yemen to register by January 10th, 2003. The third phase was announced shortly thereafter, initially requiring citizens and nationals of Armenia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to fulfill special registration call-in requirements, but Armenia was removed from the list shortly thereafter. This third phase has a January 13th through February 21st registration call-in period and deadline. The fourth phase of Special Registration was published in the Federal Register on January 16th, requiring citizens and nationals of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, or Kuwait to register between February 24th, 2003 through March 28th, 2003. Of benefit to members of the first and second phases was an extension for registration also published in the Federal Register on January 16th. Those members of groups one and two who failed to register before are now given the ability to comply with Special Registration requirements by appearing at a designated INS office between January 27th and February 7th, 2003.

It should be noted that the regulations specify that citizens of other countries that may hold dual citizenship or may be considered as present nationals of the listed countries who are in the US in nonimmigrant status are also re-

quired to register. It has been indicated that all nonimmigrant aliens (persons applying for temporary admission to the United States) may be required to undergo this registration process by 2005.

Modification to controlling regulations now makes the failure to register a basis to find an individual in violation of his nonimmigrant status and therefore subject to placement in removal proceedings. Furthermore, individuals who had failed to register will now be found inadmissible to the US. The existing INS regulations already provide that failing to comply with INS registration requirements is a misdemeanor. INS published announcements also indicate that the failure to register may impact the availability of future immigration benefits in the US.

The NSEERS program's stated goal is to ensure our nation's security by requiring classified individuals to register with the government on an annual basis. The intent is to promote several important national security objectives by identifying wanted criminals and known terrorists entering the country, thereby enabling the INS to instantly determine when temporary foreign visitors have overstayed their visa, verify that they do what they said they would do and live where they said they would live. Most of the individuals so impacted are students, individuals in the US on employment authorized nonimmigrant visas, or individuals visiting the US for extended periods. The requirement to register with the INS does not apply to US citizens, lawful permanent residents (green card holders), refugees, asylum applicants, asylum grantees, and diplomats or others admitted under "A" or "G" visas.

Under the program, individuals holding temporary, nonimmigrant status who meet the citizenship or nationality criteria referenced above, or who

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meet a combination of intelligence-based criteria, are identified as presenting elevated national security concerns. As a result, they are required to be registered under NSEERS, providing detailed information about their background and the purpose of their visit to the US. The program also mandates that these individuals will be required to report annually in person to a designated INS office to verify their location and activities, as well as to confirm their departure from the US by reporting to a specified INS office immediately prior to departure.

At present, the regulations exclude females from being required to comply with Special Registration along with individuals who had entered the US illegally. Unfortunately, the program is not likely to result in the registration of individuals who have no hope in the system and in the author's opinion, will therefore remain underground, nor will it likely result in criminal aliens registering that have otherwise escaped the scrutiny of the INS. These individuals will clearly be arrested, detained and placed in proceedings by the INS if they comply with Special Registration, and as seen in the first phase of the program, INS did act accordingly to arrest and place those individuals in removal proceedings.

The persons who are registering are those individuals who are in lawful status and have the intent to remain here legally and those individuals who entered legally but have some technical violation of nonimmigrant status but have a potential immigration benefit that they fear losing.

Initially, as a part of this program, aliens faced detention, even if they had petitions or applications pending which conferred them immigration benefits. The INS indicated that as it had insufficient information at the time to determine who could and should be released and that it would hold (or release on bond) such persons until such time as appropriate information

was provided.

To a certain extent, NSEERS and special registration may have a positive impact on the safety of the nation by imposing further security clearance checks on a routine basis. Those persons who receive positive "hits" will be refused admission to the US or will not be permitted to remain in the US. Unfortunately, the INS is presently taxing the limits of its capabilities in performing the necessary security clearances and registering the persons that do report for Special Registration and with the agency's reorganization under the Department of Homeland Security, it is unclear if the efforts to date will be effective for future implementation.

For more information about the topic of this update or for immigration law matters in general, please contact David Raft, a partner of the law firm of HirsonWexlerPerl, a firm that specializes in Immigration and Naturalization Law.

NEW STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CLAIMS SEEKING THE RECOVERY OF HOLOCAUST-ERA STOLEN ART-WORKS

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On August 31, 2002, Governor Davis signed Assembly Bill 1758, a bill which will add Section 354.3 to the Code of Civil Procedure. With this enactment, the statute of limitations for claims seeking the recovery of artworks looted during the Holocaust-Era is extended to December 31, 2010. The extended statute is limited to claims seeking the return of artworks located in museums and art galleries, allows a non-resident to bring suit, and would allow suit to be brought against out-of-state museums and galleries.

I. BACKGROUND.

During the Nazi regime hundreds of thousands of pieces of artwork were systematically stolen or looted from individuals, museums, governments and institutions. Although most artworks were returned to their rightful owners after the war, current estimates suggest between 30,000 and 100,000 artworks remain outstanding. Due to a number of factors, many of these works have begun to reappear, and claims for the return of looted artworks are on the rise.

To establish an individual's right to the return of a looted artwork, prove-

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venance research is essential. "Provenance research is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, often involving access to records that are hard or impossible to obtain" states the Association of Art Museum Directors in their *Guidelines on Holocaust-Era Spoliation Claims*. Researching and establishing provenance requires accessing foreign archives, which are often closed to the public due to strict privacy rights. The time-demanding ability to work closely with foreign governments is essential.

Legal issues that may arise are numerous and could involve privacy rights, probate, lineage, evidentiary rules, and foreign statute of limitations. Input from war historians, researchers, art historians, translators, genealogists, and foreign government experts may be necessary. Obtaining the advice of foreign counsel is often imperative. Preparing a claim for just one artwork could take several years; in one instance a claim for the return of a valuable painting by Kandinsky took several years to prepare and the costs to date are in excess of \$1million.

Similar statutes extending the statute of limitations include C.C.P. §354.4 (Armenian Genocide victims); C.C.P. §354.4 (Holocaust victims, nonpayment of insurance policy claims); and C.C.P. §354.6 (Second World War slave or forced labor victims).

II. EXISTING LAW.

California's current law limits actions seeking the recovery of stolen property to a three year statute of limitations. In a suit seeking the recovery of items of historical, interpretive, scientific, or artistic significance, the statute of limitations begins to run from the date the whereabouts of the property is first discovered. (C.C.P. §338(c).)

III. THE NEW LAW.

(A.) Under the new Code of Civil Procedure, Section 354.3, the statute

of limitations for claims seeking the return of a Holocaust-Era looted artwork is extended to December 31, 2010. (C.C.P. §354.3(c).) The statute is retroactive, reviving claims that would otherwise be barred for failing to comply with the three year statute of limitations. Any applicable defenses would not appear to be affected. However, claims that were previously adjudicated would be barred from being reconsidered under the principle of *res judicata*.

(B.) The extended statute of limitations applies only to claims for artworks which are located in a museum or gallery. (C.C.P. §354.3(a)(1).) The statute does not require the museum or gallery to be located in the state, and would allow suit against any museum or gallery that meets the "minimum contacts" requirements set forth in International Shoe v. Washington (1945) 326 U.S. 310.

(C.) The statute is limited to claims for "Holocaust-era artwork" defined as "any article of artistic significance taken as a result of Nazi persecution during the period of 1929 to 1945, inclusive." (C.C.P. §354.3(a)(2).)

(D.) The statute allows suit to be brought by a non-resident, and explicitly precludes the effects of C.C.P. §361. (C.C.P. §354.3(c).) Section 361 provides that a cause of action which arose out of state shall not be allowed in California when the statute of limitations on that action has expired under the outside jurisdiction, except when brought by a citizen of this state who held the cause of action from the time it accrued.

IV. CONCLUSION.

Newly enacted Section 354.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure places California in the forefront of protecting personal property rights by extending the statute of limitations for lawsuits seeking recovery of Holocaust-Era looted artworks through December

31, 2010. The statute is retroactive, ignoring the time lapse between perpetration, discovery, and claim, and takes into account the costly and arduous task of preparing an action of this type. The statute places California in a unique position to facilitate the resolution of injustices which have long remained unresolved.

The author proposed and sponsored AB 1758. His practice specializes in Art Law and repatriation claims.

The statements and opinions here are those of the contributors and not necessarily those of The State Bar of California, International Law Section, or any government body.

Closing the Gates on International Cross-Border Connectivity

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The borders between countries have become more fluid for the expedited flow of trading in goods and interconnected financial markets. However this new feature that defines the 21st century cross-border interaction is not extended to the movement of people. Most governments despite acknowledging the increase in globalization and its forces, post 9/11 have become increasingly committed to protecting the home labor force by imposing new and restrictive requirements on potential immigrants. Globalization means cross-border connectivity including bridges over borders to expedite the flow of goods and people. However post 9/11 the threat of terrorism requires gates on these international borders, as countries slow the arrival of people to ensure that they do not pose a danger.

With the forces of globalization of economic opportunities, political freedom, physical safety, and security pulling people out of their home countries into new lands, the pace of international immigration is unlikely to slow any time soon.

Recent evidence gathered from the United Nations suggests that the number of people around the world who were living in a country other than the one they were born in is close to 120 million in 2003. That

number has doubled since 1965.

Few countries remain untouched by immigration. Nations as varied as Haiti, India, and the former Yugoslavia feed international flows. The United States receives by far the most international immigrants; immigrants also pour into the U.K., Germany, France, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Iran.

Institutions and laws for achieving cooperation among home and host countries are in their infancy. The World Trade Organization oversees the movement of goods worldwide and the International Monetary Fund monitors the global movement of capital, but there is no comparable institution which regulates the movements of people globally. There is also no common understanding among nations as to the costs and benefits of freer or more restrictive immigration policies.

Economic trends influence migration patterns in many ways. Multinational corporations, for example, press governments to ease movements of executives, managers, and other key personnel from one country to another. When labor shortages appear, whether in information technology or seasonal agriculture, companies also seek to import foreign workers to fill jobs.

NORTH AMERICA

Although the rules for admitting foreign workers are largely governed by national legislation, regional and international trade regimes such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) include provisions for admitting foreign executives, managers, and professionals.

Under NAFTA, for example, U.S., Canadian, and Mexican (as of 2004) professionals in designated occupations may work in the other NAFTA coun-

tries without regard to numerical limits imposed on other foreign nationals.

EUROPEAN UNION –

The results of Tampere agreement.

In one of the first concrete results of the 1999 Tampere agreement to develop a common immigration and asylum policy, EU governments in December 2002 agreed that, beginning in 2003, foreigners seeking asylum will have their applications handled by the EU country they first entered if they have been in the EU 12 months or less. However, in a concession to Greece, Italy and Spain, if a foreigner enters one EU country and spends at least five months in another, both the entry country and the five-month country will be responsible for the application.

EUROPEAN UNION –

Adding new member states

The decision by the EU to increase its size by an additional 10 countries in 2003/4 which will facilitate the expedited flow of goods and human capital across international borders, in line with the latest sentiment of protecting local labor forces from the 'hordes of immigrants' the current 15 EU members may block freedom of movement of people for up to seven years, that is, until April 30, 2011.

Germany and Austria, the countries closest to the new entrants, are most likely to block freedom of movement for the full period; the UK, Portugal and Ireland have suggested they may allow freedom of movement sooner—the UK will allow free movement as soon as Eastern European nations become EU members.

Studies suggested that net immigration from the new 10 EU counties to the 15 that previously constituted the EU could be 70,000 to 150,000 a year. When Spain and Portugal joined the EU in 1986, their citizens had to wait seven years for freedom of movement rights before they were permitted to work and move freely within the EU zone.

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**SCHENGEN TREATY -
Entry into the Schengen Zone**

A new electronic visa system used to tighten entry into the Schengen zone by citizens of certain non-European Union countries, such as Russia and China is being rolled out worldwide in 2003. The new system electronically checks visa applicants against a central database of undesirables. It is designed to speed up vetting, but administrative problems with the new system severely reduced the number of applicants that were usually handled by the consulate from the usual 600 a day to a temporary limit of 150 in its first week in use in London in December 2002.

**LATIN AMERICA -
Mercosur trade pact**

The Mercosur trade pact was amended in December 2002 to regularize unauthorized migrants in member states Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and in associate members Chile and Bolivia. Unauthorized Mercosur nationals can obtain legal status for two years by presenting a valid passport, birth certificate and clean criminal record to authorities in the country in which they are now living; they can obtain permanent residence rights if they can prove they can support themselves and their families.

Under the agreement, Mercosur immigrants are to have "equal civil, social, cultural and economic rights and freedoms" as citizens of the country in which they are living, "particularly the right to work and to carry out any legal activity." The six nations are to communicate these rights throughout their migrant communities and to cooperate to combat the illegal employment of foreign workers.

RUSSIA

A new visa regulation coming into effect in 2003 requires foreigners in Russia to carry a special immigration card, issued at the border, for the duration of their stay. The official reason for introducing the new system has

been Russia's concern about swelling illegal immigration into the country, mostly from former Soviet republics. Russia has grappled with the problem of enforcing its immigration laws and policing its land borders, which stretch from North Korea in the east to Norway in the north-west.

These regulations and restriction on the movement of people in the above citations places an additional burden on international trade and closes the gate on international cross-border connectivity.

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Out-going Chair of the International Law Section, John B. McNeece, III receiving gifts of appreciation from the ILS Executive Committee at the Committee's October 2002 Retreat in Monterey, California.

SAVE THE DATE
AN OPPORTUNITY TOO GOOD TO MISS!

The International Law Section of the California State Bar Presents
"Structuring and Operating Business Ventures in the Middle Kingdom:
Legal and Practical Strategies for Success in China."

in cooperation with the
Business Law Section of the California State Bar
Friday, May 16, 2003
Sheraton Palo Alto Hotel, Palo Alto, CA
8.5 Hours MCLE Credit

Experts and Practitioners Answer Your Questions

The statistics on China are impressive: it's the world's most populous country and biggest market, with an inexpensive labor market that demands wages less than 5% of those in the U.S. A recent U.N. report indicates China is expected to become the top recipient of foreign direct investment, overtaking the U.S. Investing in China is an opportunity too good to miss.

At the same time, anyone contemplating investment or providing legal advice regarding investment in China has questions. What are the corporate finance, banking and other regulatory issues? The advantages and disadvantages of corporate partnering and joint ventures? The tax planning strategies? How does my company/client optimize the professional resources of greater China? How do we maximize manufacturing and distribution opportunities? How do we repatriate revenues? What are the best exit strategies?

This unique program, consisting of experts and practitioners **from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States having first-hand experience** will present answers to the above questions and more. Hearing directly from the people you are most likely to rely on as you and your clients strategize for success in China is an opportunity too good to miss. Mark your calendar for Friday, May 16 today!

The State Bar of California Section Education & Meeting Services is a
State Bar of California approved MCLE provider.

**The International Law Section
of the
State Bar of California**

Presents

2003 MCLE-SKI CONFERENCE
“Current Issues in International Law”

Combine something you *need* to do with something you *want* to do. Sure, you need to take MCLE courses. But do you want to collect your credits sitting in yet another stuffy room? Or would you rather learn in the clear, crisp air of Lake Tahoe prior to or after a full day of skiing? Attend the International Law Section’s MCLE-Ski Conference at Northstar-at-Tahoe and earn MCLE credits while you enjoy yourself!

**Friday through Sunday,
March 21-23, 2003**

**Northstar-at-Tahoe
Lake Tahoe, CA**

10 Hours MCLE Credit

**The State Bar of California Section Education & Meeting Services
is a State Bar of California approved MCLE provider.**

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

2003 MCLE-SKI CONFERENCE “Current Issues in International Law”

Friday, March 21

6:30-7:00 p.m. Registration and Welcome
John T. McDermott, Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

7:00-9:30 p.m. (2 ½ hours of MCLE credit)
International Contract Law—Understanding and
Interpreting Treaties, Conventions and Model Laws, CISG
(Vienna Sales Convention) and UNIDROIT (international “law merchant”).

John T. McDermott, Loyola Law School, Los Angeles
Stephen A. Malley, Malley & Associates, Los Angeles

Saturday, March 22

6:30-7:00 a.m. Buffet Breakfast

7:00-9:30 a.m. (2 ½ hours of MCLE credit)
Litigation Involving Foreign Parties: Hague Service and
Evidence Conventions and Locating and Working with Overseas Counsel.

Jeffrey W. Shields, Shields Law Offices, Irvine
Robert C. O'Brien, Friedemann, O'Brien, et. al, Los Angeles
Michael R. Tyler, Gateway Inc., Poway

4:30-7:00 p.m. (2 ½ hours of MCLE credit)
International Arbitration

James H. Grossman, Crosby, Heafey, Roach & May, Oakland
John W. Garman, Garman Law , Manhattan Beach
Joseph A. Lestyk , Ahlstrom USA, Inc. , Escondido

7:00-8:00 p.m. No Host Reception All are welcome!

Sunday, March 23

6:30-7:00 a.m. Buffet Breakfast

7:00-9:30 a.m. (2 ½ hours of MCLE credit)
Collecting Judgments and Other Obligations and
Assignments of Receivables and Letters of Credit.

Albert S. Golbert, Golbert & Associates, Los Angeles
Gerald T. McLaughlin, Loyola Law School, Los Angeles
Paul Turner, Co-author *Standby and Commercial Letters of Credits*

REGISTRATION FORM

The International Law Section of the State Bar of California

2003 MCLE-SKI Conference “Current Issues in International Law”

March 21-23, 2003 - Northstar-at-Tahoe

Note: One registrant per form. Photocopies may be used.

Name: _____

Bar Number: _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail Address _____

Registration Fee:

☐ International Law Section Members \$240

☐ Non-Section Members. \$300

☐ Credit \$60 to my 2003 enrollment in the International Law Section

Amount Enclosed/To Be Charged: \$ _____

Your form and check, payable to The State Bar of California, or credit card information must be received by March 6, 2003. On site registration is limited and subject to availability.

Credit Card Information (VISA/MASTERCARD ONLY)

I authorize the State Bar of California to charge my program registration to my Visa/MasterCard account.
(No other credit card will be accepted.)

Account Number _____ Exp. Date _____

Cardholder's Name: _____

Cardholder's Signature: _____

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Date and Location: March 21-23, 2003, Northstar-at-Tahoe, Lake Tahoe's most complete resort. 2002 SKI Magazine rated Northstar #3 in North America and #1 in California for the best family programs. With 70 runs, 15 lifts (5 express lifts); 2,420 acres of skiable terrain (25% beginner, 50% intermediate, and 25% advanced); two terrain parks; two half pipes (1 super pipe); additional terrain features; AND 2 lift accessed snow tubing hills, Northstar has something for everyone! For more information, check www.skinorthstar.com.

Accommodations: Specially priced accommodations have been reserved at Northstar for the conference. Studios (single or double) are \$178/night and include two lift tickets per night. Two bedroom condos are \$271/night including four ski lift tickets per night. A two-night minimum stay is required. Subject to availability, Northstar will also extend these rates to conference attendees who extend their stay after the conference if such extension is requested at the time of the original reservation. Please call 800.466.6784 to make a reservation. Cancellation policy is 14 days before arrival date. **The deadline for room reservations at the group rate is FEBRUARY 21, 2003.**

Deadline for Registration: In order to pre-register, your form and check, payable to the State Bar of California, or credit card information must be received by **March 6, 2003**

Mail To: Program Registrations, State Bar of California, 180 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 or

Fax To: Program Registrations at 415.538.2368. In order to fax your registration, credit card information is MANDATORY (VISA or MASTERCARD only)

Cancellations/Refunds: Cancellations and requests for refunds must be received in writing by March 6, 2003. Substitute registrants are allowed but must register in their own name at the meeting to receive MCLE credit.

On-Site Registration is limited and subject to availability. Please register in advance.

No Confirmation Letter will be sent. You must check in at the Registration Desk before the program.

Special Assistance: For special assistance, please call 415.538.2468; for TDD speech and hearing impaired, please call 415.538.2231.

Questions: For registration information, please call 415.538.2508. For information regarding the program please call 415.538.2380.

Audio Cassettes: Cassettes will be available for purchase after the program by calling the Versa-Tape Company at 800.468.2737.

The State Bar of California Section Education & Meeting Services is a State Bar of California approved MCLE provider.

International Law Section Calendar

February 7-8, 2003 - International Law Weekend West - Loyola Law School, Los Angeles CA 90015 [our section is a co-sponsor] www.ambranch.org/2003llwest.html

February 28, 2003—ASIL Regional Meeting: Symposium on “The Role of Justice in Building Peace”, Cleveland, Ohio. Contact Professor Michael Scharf, Email: mps17@po.cwru.edu, (216) 368-3299

March 1, 2003—Symposium on the Newly Established International Criminal Court, Madison, Wisconsin. Contact Lou Ann Bohn, Symposium Editor, Email: lbohn@voyager.net, (608) 262-3877

March 21-23, 2003—State Bar of California, International Law Section: "Current Issues in International Law" -- 2003 MCLE-SKI Conference, Lake Tahoe, California.
www.calbar.org/ils/03ski.htm

April 2-5, 2003—ASIL 97th Annual Meeting: “Conflict and Coordination Across International Regimes”, Washington DC. Contact Sandra Liebel, Email: sliebel@asil.org. (202) 939-6000.
www.asil.org/annual_meeting/index.htm

April 3 and 4, 2003— ABA Section on Business Law, Pacific Rim Working Group Session, Los Angeles, California

April 11, 2003 - Whittier Law School's Annual International Law Symposium: "Global Perspectives on HIV and AIDS." Costa Mesa, California (our section is a co-sponsor)

June 25-27, 2003—U.S. Navel War College Annual Conference: “Current Issues in the Law of Armed Conflict”, Newport, Rhode Island. Contact Dennis Madsager, Email: mandsagd@nwc.navy.mil. (401) 841-4949. www.nwc.navy.mil/ild/LOAC%80Conference.htm

August 8-12, 2003 - ABA International Law Section Annual Meeting San Francisco, California

September 4-7—State Bar Annual Meeting, Anaheim, California

September 14-19, 2003 - International Bar Association Conference - San Francisco, California

October 8-11, 2003 ACCA Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California

PLEASE LET US KNOW YOUR INFORMATION!

In order to receive International Law Section new information and updates (via email), please complete and return this form. Your email address may not be current in the State Bar records.

Please fax back this form.

Many thanks from the International Law Section Executive Committee.

Name _____

Bar Number _____

Please update my official membership record:

Email Address _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Return by fax to:

International Law Section
(415) 538-2368

CALL FOR ARTICLES

The Editors of this newsletter are inviting members of the Section and others to submit articles relating to international issues.

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The Editors reserve the right to edit articles for reasons of space or for other reasons to decline to print articles that are submitted. We will consult with authors before any editing.

Executive Committee

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